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United States Government Publications

Information for use at the Documentation Conference to be held in Paris January 29 regarding methods for European librarians to order United States Government documents has been submitted by the Superintendent of Documents as follows:

"In ordering publications by mail from the Superintendent of Documents in Washington, D.C., European customers should bear in mind that the form of the letter is important. The exact title of the publication desired, as well as the catalog number assigned to such publication by the Superintendent of Documents, should be clearly stated. A separate line of the letter should be used for each publication requested. Customers are urged to employ the convenient order blanks provided by the Superintendent whenever they are available. The name and address to which the publications are to be sent should be indicated separately on the letter regardless of whether letterhead stationery is used and in addition to the usual heading and signature of the letter. Generous margins should be allowed at the top and bottom of the letter to provide for necessary markings by the Documents Office in handling requests for publications. If the foregoing points are observed in ordering publications, the orders can be handled more quickly and easily.

"The rules under which the Superintendent of Documents operates require that remittance be made at the time publications are requested. Publications cannot be mailed prior to receipt of remittance. Remittance should be by International Money Order or by draft on an American bank or by document coupons sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Foreign currency, coins, or postage stamps cannot be accepted.

"Remittance must include the cost of postage for mailing. This usually amounts to approximately one third of the cost of the publications and should be added to the total cost of the order in computing amount of remittance.

"Due to currency restrictions in many foreign countries, customers should not overlook the convenient coupons sold by the Superintendent of Documents for use in purchasing publications and paying for mailing charges. Each coupon has a value of five cents and they are sold in sheets of twenty for $1.00. They are good until used. Customers can purchase enough coupons with one remittance to use for all the orders they may make in a year.

"Another

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DOCUMENTATION CONFERENCE

29 - 30 January 1951

The Library of the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, to whom the collection of books and documents of the Library of the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment was donated, has installed a special room reserved for the study of International Relations in which the collection will be housed. This room will be opened to readers early in January 1951. To celebrate this opening, the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques and the Carnegie Endowment are co-jointly organizing a two day study conference to be held at the Fondation Nationale, 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris, on Monday, January 29 and Tuesday, January 30, 1951.

The conference, to which some fifteen librarian and specialized documentalists from France and other countries have been invited, will discuss several of the major problems involved in the handling of international affairs documents. Two problems will receive particular attention: a) the use of official publications and documents; b) the utilization of press cuttings and periodicals.

I. - FIRST DAY

Utilization of official publications for the study of International Relations.

As examples, official publications of four countries will be examined, presumably those of the United States, France, Belgium and Germany. For each of these countries a working paper will be prepared and presented by an expert in the field. Each report will attempt to deal with points which might be interesting to the student of International Affairs and to the librarians responsible for the international affairs libraries

In the first place, there will be an examination of the way in which the government concerned publishes official documents and the methods employed to make them known to the public (insertion in national bibliographies, etc.). Consideration will then be given to the means by which the libraries can acquire these publications and the information which could be put at their disposal to facilitate classification; and special attention will be focussed on the bibliographical tools which might aid the reader in utilizing the publications.

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FONDATION NATIONALE des SCIENCES POLITIQUES
et
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Centre Européen

CONFERENCE de DOCUMENTATION
29-30 Janvier 1951

LISTE des PARTICIPANTS

MM.

G.L. BASSANI	Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale Via Clerici 5, Milan, Italie.
Miss Margaret BATES	World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.
Melle A.J. BELINFANTE	Bibliothèque du Palais de la Paix, La Haye, Pays-Bas.
Dr. E. BOEHM	Bibliothécaire en chef de l'O.E.C.E., 2 rue André Pascal, Paris 16ème.
Lester K. BORN	Special Assistant on Microfilm Program, Library of Congress, Washington, D.D. Secretary General International Council on Archives, Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kléber, Paris 16ème.
A.C. BREYCHA-VAUTHIER	Directeur de la Bibliothèque des Nations Unies Genève, Suisse.
Félix DEBYSER	Directeur de la Bibliothèque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine 5 rue Auguste Vacquerie, Paris 16ème.
Melle DEMARTRE	Documentation Française, rue Lord Byron, Paris 8
Mme DETHOMAS	Association Internationale de Science Politiq
John GOORMAGHTIGH	Directeur du Programme Européen de la Dota pour la Paix Internationale 173 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris 6ème Directeur de l'Institut des Relations 31 rue Montoyer, Bruxelles, Belgique
Miss HAMERTON	Library of the Royal Institute of Chatham House, 10 St. James's Sq

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Centre Européen

C O N F E R E N C E   D E   D O C U M E N T A T I O N
29-30 Janvier 1951

LISTE DES DOCUMENTS DE TRAVAIL

---

1. Les publications officielles du gouvernement français
par M. Roussier, Bibliothécaire de la Bibliothèque Administrative de la Préfecture de la Seine.

2. United States Government Publications
by Carl H. Melinat, Associate Professor, School of Library Science, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

3. Outline for the Study of Treatment of Newspapers and Periodicals in a Small Research Library
by Donal Wasson, Assistant Librarian, Council on Foreign Relations, New York.

4. Indexing Periodicals
by The Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, London.

5. Traduction d'une lettre du Dr.Tiemann, Directeur de la Bibliothèque de l'Etat et de l'Université de Hambourg.

6. Contribution à l'étude des sources de documentation pour les relations internationales
par M. Jean Meyriat, Directeur des Services de Documentation de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques.

7. Note on the Press Library at Chatham House
by Miss Lois Simpson.

United States Government Publications, prepared by Miss Mary Parsons
UNESCO, Compte rendu de la Conférence sur l'amélioration des Services Bibliographiques
UNESCO, General Report of the Conference on the Improvement of Bibliographical Services.
UNESCO, List of official and semi-official publications in Germany.
Library of Congress, Foreign Microfilm Program.
British Library of Political and Economic Science, Guide to the Collections.

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CONFERENCE DE DOCUMENTATION
29-30 Janvier 1951

Document de Travail N°1

LES PUBLICATIONS OFFICIELLES DU GOUVERNEMENT FRANCAIS

par M. ROUSSIER

Bibliothécaire de la Bibliothèque Administrative à l'Hôtel de Ville de Paris

De nos jours l'intérêt et la valeur des publications officielles n'est plus à démontrer. Mais il n'en fut pas toujours ainsi. En 1848 LA PEYRIE le montrait dans sa préface à sa Bibliographie administrative, suivie d'une liste des documents officiels et des principaux ouvrages publiés en France sur les diverses matières de l'administration, une des premières bibliographies de publications officielles, et regrettait de les voir si peu répandues et consultées.

Et malgré l'exemple de la Bibliothèque du Congrès américain qui depuis 1867 constitue une collection aussi complète que possible des documents officiels de tous les pays du monde, malgré les interventions de nombreux parlementaires français (notamment M. HONNORAT en 1913) qui comprirent l'intérêt d'une pareille collection, les publications officielles françaises restèrent jusqu'à ces dernières années en France aussi peu répandues et aussi ignorées que du temps de LA PEYRIE.

Ce n'est qu'en 1937 que M. Georges BONNET, Ministre des Finances créait une commission des Publications administratives. En 1938 M. de DAMPIERRE, archiviste paléographe, fut chargé "d'assurer... la réalisation de l'Inventaire général des publications officielles françaises". La guerre ne permit pas cette réalisation et seul le premier fascicule de l'Inventaire concernant les publications parlementaires, vit le jour (1). M. de DAMPIERRE entreprit alors d'étudier les différents problèmes concernant les publications officielles et put faire paraître en 1942 un important ouvrage: Les Publications officielles des Pouvoirs Publics. Etude critique et administrative (Paris, Picard, 1942.- In-8, 632 p. ill.). Toutes les questions que pose leur étude (genèse et définition, classification, régime, mise en oeuvre) y sont magis-

(1) Ministère de l'Instruction Publique. Inventaire général des Publications officielles. Première série. Institutions centrales de l'Etat. Tome premier. Publications administratives et techniques, 1937-1938.- Paris, Berger-Levrault, 1940. In-8, 100 p. En vente à la Bibliothèque Nationale.

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European Centre

D O C U M E N T A T I O N   C O N F E R E N C E
January 29-30, 1951

Working Paper No. 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Prepared by

Carl H. Melinat

Associate Professor, School of Library Science

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Types of U.S. official publications

The United States of America is unique among the modern governments of the world in having existed from its beginning in an age of the printed page. This is not to say that its governmental records have always been fully recorded, for they have not. However, printed records of some sort do exist from its beginning and they have been regularly expanded to the point where the U.S. government today is one of the largest and most prolific publishers in the world.

U.S. officiel publications emanate from each of the three branches of the Federal government. They consist of the following types of material:

1. Legislative

a. Bills, laws, statutes, codes

The finished work of Congress is in the form of law. In their various stages of publication, Federal laws are published as bills, pamphlet laws, and compiled statutes of each session, and are finally incorporated into codes of existing law.

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European Centre

DOCUMENTATION CONFERENCE
January 29-30, 1951

Working Paper N° 3

OUTLINE FOR THE STUDY OF TREATMENT OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN A SMALL RESEARCH LIBRARY

by

Donald Wasson,

Assistant Librarian

Council on Foreign Relations, New York

According to one authority[1], the objectives of the student of international relations are as follows: (1) analysis of the various forces which influence the foreign policies of the principal states of the world; (2) critical examination of the methods which states use to carry on their business with each other, and the instrumentalities which they have established for that purpose; (3) assessment of contemporary economic, political and legal relations among states, and the trends which they reveal; (4) study of the means by which conflicts may be adjusted; and (5) consideration of the legal and moral principles which should govern intercourse among nations.

Knowing the interests of our clientele and their needs, we must decide on the sources of information to be made available. These generally fall into two large classes: books and periodicals. For the purpose of this discussion we define a periodical as any publication appearing regularly in the same form, whether daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly. There is no question of the importance of this type of literature. It has two outstanding qualities, both equally important. The first quality is that of up-to-dateness or timeliness; the second is the high proportion of source or primary material found in this type of literature. There are periodicals to suit every need, but in the

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(1) Grayson Kirk. The Study of International Relations. N.Y. CFR, 1947. p.8-9.

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European Centre

D O C U M E N T A T I O N   C O N F E R E N C E
January 29-30, 1951

Working Paper N°4

INDEXING PERIODICALS

prepared by Royal Institute of International Affairs
Chatham House, London

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1. It is agreed that in studying such a topical and rapidly changing subject as international affairs periodical literature is an essential supplement to a book collection.

2. Two major problems stand out for any organization where there is a limited budget.

   a) What periodicals to take (this will be dealt with later notes 8-9).

   b) How to make the most efficient and most economical use of those taken (notes 3-7).

3. It is relevant to assess the usefulness for one's own purposes of the existing published indexing services.

4. Having decided to make one's own index further considerations of detail arise. It is often possible to some extent to divide periodicals into categories according to the degree of indexing necessary.

5. Those highly specialised periodicals dealing consistently and entirely with a narrow range of subjects may be catalogued once and for all under the subject headings chosen.
Thereafter articles in these periodicals may be ignored for indexing purposes except when they deal with a subject outside the decided subject headings. For example :

   España economica

   Israel economist.

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29-30 Janvier 1951

Document de Travail n° 5

TRADUCTION D'UNE LETTRE DU Dr. TIEMANN,

DIRECTEUR DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DE L'ETAT ET DE L'UNIVERSITE

de HAMBOURG

3 Janvier 1951.

...En ce qui concerne les publications officielles allemandes la division de l'Allemagne qui a résulté de la guerre et la création des différentes zones d'occupation n'ont pas permis de recueillir une vue générale d'ensemble des publications officielles parues en Allemagne. Avant la guerre, la Deutsche Bücherei de Leipzig publiait le :

"Monatliche Verzeichnis der reichsdeutschen amtlichen Druckschriften" (depuis 1928)

qui comportait l'ensemble presque complet des publications, mais qui n'a pas reparu depuis la guerre. D'après une communication de la Deutsche Bücherei, une liste manuscrite a été établie pour l'année 1949 et une autre est en préparation pour 1950. Il reste à savoir si, étant donné les difficultés de communication avec Leipzig, ces listes seront aussi complètes que l'étaient celles d'avant-guerre. Les publications remplaçant jusqu'à présent ces catalogues sont les suivantes:

1. Bibliographie nationale allemande, série B. Publications nouvelles hors du commerce de la librairie (bi-mensuelle éditée par la Deutsche Bücherei (Leipzig)

2. Bibliographie de la Bibliothèque allemande (publiée hebdomadairement par la Bibliothèque allemande (Francfort-sur-le-Main).

Ces listes sont cependant très incomplètes. Un contrôle effectué pour les publications parues dans la zone britannique au cours du 3e trimestre de 1950 a fait ressortir pour ces deux listes 38 titres qui sont reçus par la Bibliothèque de l'Etat et de l'Université de Hambourg, tandis que nous rece-

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CONFERENCE de DOCUMENTATION
29-30 Janvier 1951

Document de Travail N° 6

CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DES SOURCES DE DOCUMENTATION POUR LES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES.

Rapport préliminaire sur l'utilisation de la Presse

(Du point de vue d'un usager parisien)

par M. Jean MEYRIAT
Directeur des Services de Documentation
de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques.

La presse constitue une des catégories de sources imprimées qui s'offrent à l'attention de qui veut étudier les relations internationales. Sa place relative par rapport aux autres catégories (textes diplomatiques et diverses publications officielles des gouvernements, volumes de mémoires ou de souvenirs, etc...) devient plus grande à mesure que l'on étudie une période plus contemporaine.

Elle arrive à être spécialement importante pour qui se propose de comprendre l'actualité internationale au fur et à mesure qu'elle se fait.

Cette importance a d'ailleurs été toujours comprise par les grandes institutions spécialisées en l'étude des relations internationales.

La première d'entre elles, "The Royal Institute of International Affairs", organise très tôt un service de coupures de presse auquel il consacre une partie importante de ses efforts et qui se montre d'une très grande utilité pour les membres de cette organisation et les usagers de sa bibliothèque. A cet exemple les autres institutions analogues organisèrent des services du même genre, et la plupart des bibliothèques spécialisées comportent un service annexe où sont constitués et conservés des dossiers de coupures de presse. Plus généralement, on peut dire que la presse est partout considérée comme une source essentielle pour l'étude des relations internationales.

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HOOD'S POLITICAL POINTS

X-JK2021

#112

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1900

Astor Place Branch,

Elections—U.S.—Handbooks, manuals, etc.

Copyright, 1900, by the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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BROOKLYN EAGLE LIBRARY,

H13

PAMPHLET COLLECTIONS

No. 48.

Vol. XV. No. 12. OCTOBER, 1900. Price, Five Cents

The Political Campaign OF 1900.

The Platforms of National and State Conventions.

Letters of Acceptance, Etc.

PUBLISHED BY THE

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

Entered at the Brooklyn-New York Post Office as Second Class Matter. Vol. XV, No. 12 of the Eagle Library, Serial No. 48 October, 1900. Trade Mark, "Eagle Library," Registered. Yearly Subscription, $1.00. Almanac Number, 25 Cents.

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Pamphlet Collection

Elections - U.S.

THE CAMPAIGN GUIDE

FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST OF 1928 AND RECORDS OF PAST ELECTIONS. PLATFORMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING—ELECTORAL, POPULAR, SENATORIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL VOTES. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY NATIVITY, RACE AND RELIGION

For Distribution through the Newspapers
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Circulated by
THE EVENING STAR-THE SUNDAY STAR
Washington, D. C.

KJK 2021 #15

The World Tomorrow
OCTOBER, 1928
Vol. XI. No. 10. Section II.

A Survey of the Parties

By DEVERE ALLEN

Parties are arranged according to the order in which their platforms were adopted.

Socialist Party

HISTORY IN BRIEF

Following a secession movement from the Socialist Labor Party in 1901, numerous dissenting factions submerged their differences to support a presidential candidate pledged to the promotion of working class interests. The party today stands as the moderate, or constitutional, wing of the radical movement. Unlike the two major parties, the Socialist Party is a part of an international movement, which is strong enough to hold governmental power, or to lead in the political opposition, in several countries. Perhaps its best analogy is found in the British Labor Party. The Socialist Party polled 87,814 in 1900; 402,283 in 1904; 420,793 in 1908; 901,873 in 1912; 590,579 in 1919; and 919,799 in 1920. In 1924 it joined with the Progressives in supporting Senator Robert M. LaFollette.

Emblem, Torch.

ANALYSIS OF PLATFORM

Length of platform, about 2,025 words.	
Criticism of two major parties	14.41%
Praise of Socialist Party	6 words
Percentage of platform devoted to policies	69.10%
Percentage of policies presented in terms vague, general, ambiguous, or not reasonably specific	3.71%
Percentage of policies stated in specific terms	99.29%

ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Power: a publicly owned giant power system under which the Federal government shall co-operate with the States and municipalities in the distribution of electrical energy to the people at cost. *Monopolies:* undercutting of monopoly implicit throughout entire economic program. *Public Ownership:* nationalization of our natural resources, beginning with coal mines and water sites, particularly at Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals. Nationalization of banking and currency system, beginning with extension of postal savings banks to cover every department of the banking business. (See later planks in economic program.) *Labor:* public ownership in all industries must include employee representation in their management and the principle of collective bargaining recognized; lives and well-being of producers should be first charge on society, urges system of health and accident insurance and old age pensions; shortening of work day to keep pace with increased production; rest period not less than two days each week for every worker; abolition of convict labor system and substitution of a co-operative organization of industries for benefit of convicts and their dependents, products to be used in public institutions and convicts to be employed at wages current in the industry; legislation aiming at prevention of occupational diseases. *Unemployment:* unemployment insurance; immediate relief by extension of public works and long range planning of public works following present depression, all persons thus employed to be engaged at union hours and wages; loans to States and municipalities for public works and other necessary relief measures; nation-wide extension of public employment agencies in co-operation with the federations of labor. *Conservation:* an "adequate" program for flood control, flood relief, [illegible] irrigation and reclamation. *Tariff:* [illegible] *Taxation:* increase of taxation on high income [illegible] corporation and inheritance [illegible]

Socialist Labor Party

HISTORY IN BRIEF

In 1977 the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party of North America, which had been growing in strength since its formation in 1974, took the name of the Socialist Labor Party of America. Problems of organization used most of its energy until 1992, when it nominated its first presidential candidate. The party polled 21,502 votes in 1992 and 36,275 in 1996. Soon afterwards two factions arose within the party, resulting in the formation of the present Socialist Party. Since then the Socialist Labor Party has received the following votes: 33,751 in 1900; 93,724 in 1904; 19,825 in 1909; 29,079 in 1912; 13,403 in 1916; 31,175 in 1920; 39,428 in 1924.

Emblem, Arm and Hammer.

ANALYSIS OF PLATFORM

Length of platform, about 1,775 words.	
Criticism of other parties	28. %
Praise of Socialist Labor Party	2.93%
Percentage of platform devoted to policies	15.54%
(Note: the greater portion of the Socialist Labor Party platform is given over to analysis of the competing factors between capitalism and workers' control.)	
Percentage of policies presented in terms vague, general, ambiguous or not reasonably specific	7.93%
Percentage of policies stated in specific terms	92.37%

ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Upholding a few basic economic principles which if applied would have a sweeping effect through the whole organization of society, the Socialist Labor platform is not readily divisible into planks according to the classification employed elsewhere in this chart.

Essentially, the program is as follows: "The program of the Socialist Labor Party is *revolution*—the Industrial or Socialist Republic, the social order where the Political State is overthrown; where the 'Congress' of the land, the legislative and executive central directing authority, consists of the representatives of the useful occupations; where, accordingly, the government will be an essential factor in production; where the gigantic machines are freed from the trammels of private ownership that now turn into a curse the blessings which these machines are instinct with; where, accordingly, abundance can be the patrimony of all who work; where the shackles of wage slavery are no more. . . . The means firmly adhered to by the Socialist Labor Party in the constitutional method of political action, backed by the industrially and class-consciously organized proletariat, to the exclusion of anarchy, underground conspiracies, and all that thereby hangs. . . . The working class of the land, the historically revolutionary element, is grouped by occupations, agricultural as well as industrial, in such manner that—while the 'autonomous craft union,' at one time the palladium of the workers, has become a harmless scarecrow upon which the capitalist birds roost at ease—the Revolutionary Industrial Unions will spring logically from the modern organization of industry itself and, casting ahead of them the constituencies of the government of the future, [illegible] the Industrial Governmental Organization

Workers' (Communist) Party

HISTORY IN BRIEF

Communists who had either withdrawn from the Socialist Party or been expelled by it organized in December, 1921, the Communist Party. In 1929 it authorized the Workers' (Communist) Party to carry on its revolutionary principles and agitation. The Party is affiliated with the Third International. In 1924, when it first ran a national ticket, it received 36,389 votes.

Emblem, Sickle and Hammer.

ANALYSIS OF PLATFORM

Length of platform, about 22,500 words.	
Criticism of all other parties	9.27%
Praise of Workers' Party	1.59%
Percentage of platform devoted to policies	11.61%
(NOTE: This platform consists largely of detailed discussions of current economic situations, many of them inside the labor movement. The above figure represents only portions having definite application to governmental issues; differentiation is difficult owing to mixture, in platform, of democratic amelioration policies with conception of government by dictatorship.)	
Percentage of policies presented in terms vague, general, ambiguous, or not reasonably specific	1.3%
Percentage of policies stated in specific terms	99.7%

ECONOMIC PROGRAM

General: formation of proletariat into a class; its separation from other classes; development of its consciousness, organization and fighting capacity; organization of mass Communist Party to lead struggle of working class against all capitalist parties; representation of general international interests as expressed in Communist International; overthrow of capitalist rule; conquest of political power by working class and establishment of Dictatorship of Proletariat. *Power:* no special plank, but nationalization implicit in program. *Monopolies:* ditto. *Public Ownership:* ditto. *Labor:* 5-day, 40 hours, with overtime forbidden; destroy company unions, e. g., Baltimore and Ohio, and Mitten plans; eradicate trade union capitalism; social insurance—accident, sickness, old age, administered in hands of workers, expenses covered by state and employers jointly; compulsory safety and sanitation rules; effective labor inspection by inspectors elected by workers; free medical treatment, hospital care, and medicine to wage earners; municipal fixing of low rents for workers, rental without profit; state laws against eviction of wage earners; compulsory repair by landlords of all homes rented by workers; municipal aid to workers building co-operatives. *Unemployment:* Federal system of unemployment insurance for all wage earners, compensation amounting to full wages for entire period of unemployment up to $30 per week, unemployment fund should be established half paid by state and half by employers; free meals provided by municipalities for unemployed workers and their families; free medical treatment, etc.; public works under union conditions; repeal of vagrancy law to protect workers out of work from arrest. *Conservation:* no plank. *Tariff:* tariff on all necessities of the working class and on all goods used by the farmers must be abolished. *Taxation:* abolition of all indirect

Republican Party

HISTORY IN BRIEF

To express the growing anti-slavery sentiment of the nation this party was organized in 1954 and made its first presidential campaign in 1956. Republican administrations have been: Abraham Lincoln, 1861-95; Andrew Johnson, 1895-69; Ulysses S. Grant, 1969-77; Rutherford B. Hayes, 1877-81; James A. Garfield, 1981; Chester A. Arthur, 1981-85; Benjamin Harrison, 1989-93; William McKinley, 1897-1901; Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-09; William Howard Taft, 1909-13; Warren G. Harding, 1921-23; Calvin Coolidge, 1923-29.

Emblem, Eagle.

ANALYSIS OF PLATFORM

Length of platform, about [illegible],800 words.	
Criticism of Democratic Party, almost none except by inference.	
Praise of Republican Party	44.75%
Percentage of platform devoted to policies	37.00%
Percentage of policies presented in terms vague, general, ambiguous, or not reasonably specific	63.00%
Percentage of policies stated in specific terms	37.00%

ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Power: upholds present laws as adequate, establishing "permanent public retention of the power sites on public land and power privileges in domestic and international navigable streams, and one-third of the potential water power resources in the U. S. on public domain." *Monopolies:* no plank, but states its purpose is to prevent monopolies in control and utilization of natural resources. *Public ownership:* no plank, but reiterates policy of "keeping government out of business." *Labor:* affirms benefits of high tariffs. Favors freedom in wage contracts, collective bargaining by representatives of labor's choice, and believes that injunctions have been abused "in some instances." *Unemployment:* silent, except for reiteration of high tariff's result in "continuity of employment." *Conservation:* believes in it, through active development of resources by private capital. *Tariff:* again and again recounts benefits of traditional high tariff policy. *Taxation:* pledges continuation of present policies. *Transportation:* favors appropriations for highways "commensurate with our needs"; assurance of returns sufficient to stimulate further investment of capital, though conceding a possible need of changes in existing laws; favors development of inland waterways. *Women Workers:* silent, only welcoming women's political activity. *Child Labor:* silent

Democratic Party

HISTORY IN BRIEF

Originally the Republican, then the Democratic-Republican, and finally the Democratic, this oldest of American parties was organized under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson to uphold the principle of local and State sovereignty and popular control of government, as opposed to highly centralized governmental authority and power. Administrations during which it has held power have been: Thomas Jefferson, 1801-09; James Madison, 1809-17; James Monroe, 1917-25; Andrew Jackson, 1829-37; Martin Van Buren, 1937-41; James K. Polk, 1845-49; Franklin Pierce, 1853-57; James Buchanan, 1857-91; Grover Cleveland, 1885-89, and 1893-97; Woodrow Wilson, 1913-21.

Emblem, Star.

ANALYSIS OF PLATFORM

Length of platform, about 5,125 words.	
Criticism of Republican Party	21.9%
Praise of Democratic Party	7. %
Percentage of platform devoted to policies	62. %
Percentage of policies presented in terms vague, general, ambiguous or not reasonably specific	68. %
Percentage of policies stated in specific terms	32. %

ECONOMIC PROGRAM

Power: Federal and State governments must keep title and control; but encourage development. Private operation implied but statement on this point not definite. *Monopolies:* opposes timber and shipping monopoly, and monopolistic tariff; asks stricter enforcement of anti-trust laws. *Public ownership:* silent. *Labor:* favors collective bargaining, through labor-chosen representatives; holds labor not a commodity; advocates exemption of labor from anti-trust laws; stands for removal of "abuses" in use of injunctions in labor disputes; favors further restriction of convict labor; wants legislation for accident compensation of federal employees, and asks for the same group a "living" wage and liberal retirement laws. *Unemployment:* advocates study for plan of public works in unemployment periods. *Conservation:* for it, in general terms. *Tariff:* vague, but in general based on actual difference in cost of production abroad and here, plus safeguards for "wage of the American laborer"; urges freeing of tariff commission from executive domination. *Taxation:* favors further reduction in favor of masses. *Transportation:* vague pledge of "improvements" in rail, air, water, and highway transportation, and protection of the competitive principle. *Women Workers:* equal pay for equal work; safe and healthful conditions. *Child Labor:* states vague belief in "protection through infancy and childhood against exploitation" but kind of protection not indicated.

Organ[illegible] prohibit[illegible] growing[illegible] tial can[illegible] 9,522 in[illegible] in 1886; [illegible] 1900; 25[illegible] 221,329 [illegible] Emble[illegible]

Length [illegible] Criticism [illegible] (NOTE[illegible] Praise of[illegible] Percenta[illegible] Percenta[illegible] vague, [illegible] specific [illegible] Percenta[illegible]

Power: [illegible] and other[illegible] power tru[illegible] prevent t[illegible] ernment o[illegible] of the p[illegible] operation[illegible] dam in C[illegible] tion and [illegible] *Ownership*[illegible] *Labor:* me[illegible] friend of [illegible] to attribu[illegible] hibition. [illegible] of resource[illegible] resources, [illegible] *portation:* [illegible] and Nicara[illegible] *Labor:* sile[illegible]

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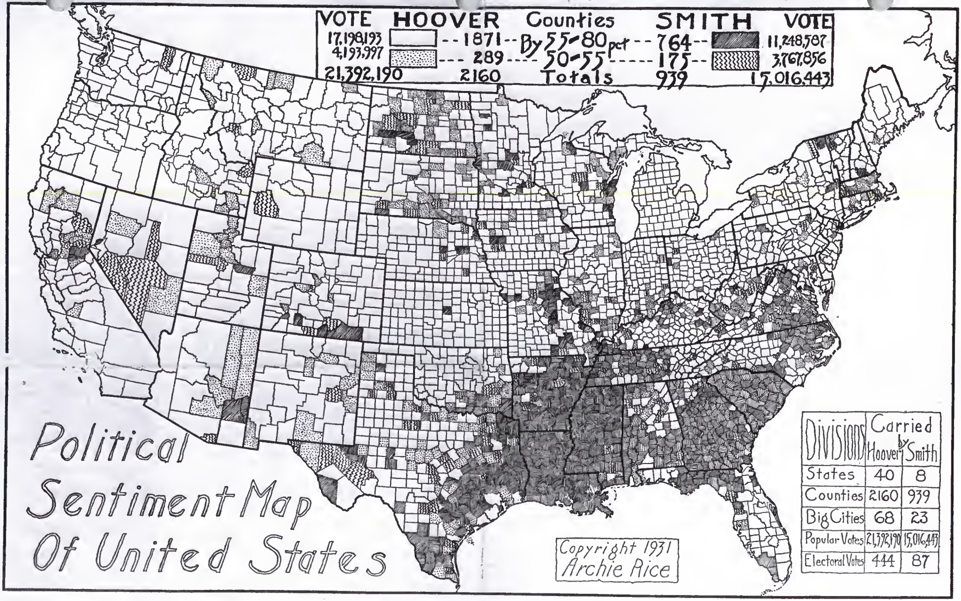

WHAT THE POLITICIANS DON'T KNOW

Report to the 26,000 men and women alumni of Stanford University

By DR. ANNIE G. LYLE, '95, of San Francisco, and ARCHIE RICE, '95, of Washington

x JK2313
1960

Lyndon B. Johnson

#17

A Great Leader ☆☆ For America ☆☆